

និវេទនកថា

Manifest Of Transitional Democratic Council



ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអន្តរកាលប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ



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Introduction

The events that occurred in Phnom Penh or over the whole country, during the legislative electoral campaign in July 2013 as well as during the manifestations of September 7, 15, 16 and 17 2013 are very significant and filled with hope. Cambodian people so-far known erroneously as a people bent to the whims of despots who were topped at the head of the country by foreign powers, have shown during these historical days, their dogged determination to end the humiliation reserved for them since the dawn of time. Popular uprisings are common throughout the history of Cambodia, the most famous are the revolt against irresponsible kings, against Brahmanism in the fourteenth century, that of Kan in the sixteenth century (1512-1525), various uprisings against the presence of French in the 19th and the first half of the twentieth century, the demonstration of April 18 1925, the event organized by a group of patriots July 20 1942 , the struggle for democracy organized by the former Khmer Democrats in the 1940s , the removal Prince Sihanouk in March 1970 from the head of State .. No offense to those who see in these seditions as the simple rebellions without future, the most cruel despots had not less seen their overweening pride masted by popular sanction in a very peremptorily way. Though, at every step, some seditions have encountered insurmountable difficulties but they have helped to change the entire nation toward justice, freedom and progress. However, as Cambodian people have since gained experience as now, nothing can distract them from their claims, determination and objectives.

The manifestation of September 7, 15, 16 and 17 2013, was only a series of protests against the tyrants who, throughout the history of the country, have made a hard life to this people. The opposition parties, for which the majority of voters have offered their vote hoping for the change, see in these protesting as a simple popular demonstration against the erroneous electoral results cheated by the government in place, but did

not perceive the extent and the scope of this irreducible and inextinguishable of a nation to end a dictatorship colonized in 1979 by the Vietnam Communist and subjected to the wills of the Chinese hegemony since the departure of the last French troops. This event is not the first one in the Cambodian contemporary history but this time marks the awakening of a long-repressed people. Trapped in a reprehensible obscurantism since the Great Khmer- Chinese Alliance in the 60s, it can finally get out through the objective information which it now has access. Today, Cambodian people are more than ever determined to end both the Vietnamese and Chinese colonialism which Prince Norodom Sihanouk had opened the doors to it, and the shackles which Cambodians are doomed. Times have changed with the new technology, lies and false dialectic is no longer citizenship after half a century of stagnation and intellectual disarray imposed by the neo-colonialism. Manifestation of September 7, 15, 16 and 17 marks a new era for Cambodia: the antiquated methods used by dictators, behind the appearance of democracy, will have no impact on the new generation determined to bring their country into the modern world. Through this event, it is important to see how the courage of the Khmer people demented the unfounded opinions of those who believed and still believe that they can manipulate or divert from the goals to which Khmer people had fixed and had ultimately expressed to the surprise of political parties during legislative elections of July 28-29 2013, which, for one reason or another, the main opposition party has participated.

!The opposition parties:

The elections that were held on July 28 and 29 were in favor of the Sangkruos Cheat party but, as in post 1993 elections, the CPP has cheated again in a sinister purpose to remain indefinitely in power to defend the ambition of Hanoi and Beijing. De jure, the coup of 1997 has already put an end to the legality of the regime established by the UN. The regime that followed the coup of Hun Sen, in fact, is only a forced backward to the

regime established by Hanoi in 1979, but Cambodian politicians and the countries concerned by the Paris Agreements of 1991 nevertheless continue in this confusion where the juridical rupture is consumed, to cling to defend their own respective personal interests. This state of things had atrociously affected Cambodians people because, Hun Sen, with strong support of regional communist countries, profited this opportunity to install a rude dictatorship and deprive Khmer people from all their most basic rights. There is no need to mention again here all the fresco because the press and historians have already done the work. It is useful however to note in this case what the protesters wanted during those historic days of September 7 , 15, 16 and 17, this unprecedented event - that no political party had planned neither for its emergence nor its extent - it is pure and simple disappearance of the regime and its flawed legislation. The opposition party, which tagged another objective probably less edifying, also used this resurrection to achieve its goal. However, nothing can stop this momentum to which the weakening means the death of the nation in favor of the annexation of Vietnam and the hegemony of the Communist China. The opposition politicians engaged in a compromise, a third way, which does not exist in this context, but can not do without this popular demonstration force. Whatever the means used to stifle or crush the claims, Cambodians still remain inflexible and will always continue to free from the yoke that can not satanic. When the politicians - those in power and those in opposition - tried to negotiate to protect their own interests at the expense of popular aspiration - Cambodians organize to liberate the country at all costs, considering the time came and if they do not harden their position, they will lose this last chance. Whatever obstacles and tricks devised by politicians and their sponsors to divert, the struggle continues. In this context: a "Transitional Democratic Council" is established. It represents the "Irreducible desire of the Khmer people" who will not accept any compromise with the tyrants, and in this perspective, do not recognize the National Assembly convened on September 23, nor any government from that rigged representation that, not only violated the constitutional

principles, but also flouts so arrogantly the desire of the Khmer people.

II) The profound and recent causes of this great event

The Geneva Accords of 1954 has returned to Cambodia the legitimacy and rights that have been lost since 1930 after NVN has invaded Cambodia and has used Cambodian territory to form arm struggle and other resistance movements but Prince Norodom Sihanouk did everything to sabotage the agreement in order to put the country into the orbit of the Vietnamese and Chinese Communists. The reasons of this abominable and resentful betrayal act were the hatred of Sihanouk toward the Khmer elites who wanted to modernizing the national institutions. It is to remind that in 1952 Sihanouk had already made a coup to overthrow the Huy Kanthoul government and all Khmer Democrats were, in that period, in a very dangerous situation. After 1953, the West, in particularly France, has helped the Cambodia to build up independence and modernize Cambodia. But in the context of the Cold War, Sihanouk took this opportunity to help the Communists to move into Khmer territory to sabotage the process of Western modernizing to which he abhorred. Many Patriots and intellectuals - including Sam Sary, Preap In, Chau Bory - were humiliated and executed in the atrocious conditions. By allowing the Vietnamese communist to build their army sanctuary on Khmer territory with Sihanouk's approval, the National Assembly, considering that Sihanouk was putting the country in the jaw of NVN, has removed Sihanouk from the head of State at March 18, 1970. Sihanouk then joined the Khmer Rouge, and with the blessing of Beijing and the Vietnamese communist army, ordered to overthrow the pro-Western government of Lon Nol. But while the Khmer Rouge took power in April 1975, Beijing offered the direction of the country to the Khmer Rouge while using the Sihanouk as a simple a puppet to deceive the Khmer people. The Khmer Rouge slaughtered nearly half of the civilian population to be

replaced by the Vietnamese population after 1979.

In the conflict that opposed the brother enemies “Chinese and Vietnamese Communists” Hanoi, in collaboration with the Soviet Union, has overthrown the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge and replaced by another pro-Vietnamese communist regime to which Hun Sen. The Paris Accords of 1991 has put an end to that ferocious inter-imperialist conflict to which Cambodia people become totally the impotent victims, and Cambodians may have recuperate their rights and dignity lost if this accord would have been strictly respected by all parties concerned by it. But for Sihanouk as well the Chinese and Vietnamese communists, the Paris Agreements mean the imminent return of the Khmer elites who had survived the systematic killing programmed in 1975-1979 by NVN and Beijing to deprive the country of its elites. The coup of 1997 was a return to the Vietnamese colonization provided without departing under the label of democracy, a prerequisite to justify the aid of the international community to Cambodia in virtue of the Paris Agreements 1991. After that date, the rigged elections were organized to maintain Hun Sen in power forever. The Politicians of diametrically opposed ideologies had voluntarily and unconsciously took part in these legal masquerades under circumvented and misleading forms. In such situation, Cambodians, and particularly the Khmer Youth, have lost everything because of this door overhang: their properties, their future. Hun Sen, his family and his gang, govern and manage the country in a very criminal way at the detriment of the nation and Cambodian people. The opposition party, led by Sam Rainsy and Kem Sokha , even aware that PPC will used any means to win the election at all cost as the precedent ones, continue to participate in the legislative election of 2013 even they have been warned by their supporters that Hun Sen needs their participation to legalize the election to the eyes of the international community, particularly donor and creditor countries. It was bound to happen as planned. Despite this diabolical game, voters overwhelmingly had voted for the opposition party led by Kem Sokha and Sam Rainy. But this political game is not quite what the protesters

claimed. The protesters want the demise, pure and simple, of the Hun Sen regime ordered by Beijing and Hanoi which the causes of misfortunes and tragedy of the Khmer people repeatedly violated by these late.

III) A modern Cambodia without Hun Sen or the CPP

Contrary to the erroneous view and double game of the opposition party Sangkruos Cheat which means, get its election victory back by requiring the founding of an independent committee with the participation of representatives of the UN to regulate the electoral irregularities, and at the same time negotiated a compromise with the ruling regime, Cambodians who manifested at September 7, 15, 16 and 17 want to take the situation in hand with or without the opposition party. Some are already planning the second issue but not least continue to follow the advice of Sam Rainsy and Kem Sokha and this only until Sam Rainsy and Kem Sokha turning jacket at the last minute. It goes without saying that the protesters are still preparing to organize by their own means to overthrow by themselves the dictatorial regime subject to the wills of Hanoi and Beijing. They know that even if Sam Rainsy and Kem Sokha collaborate with Hun Sen, those who had revolted against Hun Sen will be persecuted, even physically eliminated in one way or another. It goes without saying that once again while Hun Sen get back the power, he would use the institutions and flawed legislation adapted to his policy of terror to persecute and kill every the last oppose, and this in complete disregard of justice and the popular wills.

IV) Khmer society: freedom, human rights, communism, monarchy

Khmer elites of 40s, 50s, 60s and 70s, the most influenced had founded the “Democratic Party”. They have left a significant impact to the next generation parallel to the monarchy and the

traditions that have its roots in Buddhism and Hinduism. Many of these "intellectuals" had studied in French universities before engaging in political activities once returned home. With the establishment of secular schools and colleges, it was easy for these pioneers of Cambodian democracy to evolve Khmer society to the philosophical concept and humanistic policy hitherto unknown in Khmer culture. With this influence and wills, Cambodian political institutions progressively democratize. In those years, the hybrid of French humanism with the national culture was positive. Poets, writers, philosophers and politicians, defended the democratic spirit. But when the country was going to modernize to the occidental philosophy, King Sihanouk turned his back and made alliance with Communist countries. He actively prepared the country to live under communist dictatorship. He discouraged the study of modern ideas vehicle by the French and English. This progressive rupture finished in a atrocious disaster tragedy while Khmer Rouge took power in Cambodia in 1975-1979: systematic physical extermination of the Khmer people in particularly Khmer intellectuals because intellectuals carried the ideas and Khmer culture that considered as a threat to the colonizers and the survival of the Khmer monarchy. For monarchy as well communist colonizers VN and China, intellectuals represent an obstacle for the communism, enemy of freedom of thought and pluralism. In a passage of "White Book" of Khmer Republic, was mentioned, "VNV that founded and managed the Khmer rouge movement, planned to kill all Khmer intellectual" for they represent a great threat to the colonizers. In the years 40, 50 and 60, a bunch of elites, who were studying in France, were conquered by the Marxist, Communist China or the Soviet Union. They returned home to attempt to insert the modern Cambodia to Communism or more accurately, put Cambodia the jaw of communist organization in the region, to say, in the organization of "Indochina communism federation" that organized to liberate the countries from the Western influence since 1930. To forestall both the action of Son Ngoc Thanh - a non-Communist nationalist intellectual - and leftist elements who fought with the Viet Minh and Laos in a wide communist

movement to end the military and cultural presence of the French, and in a likely geopolitical torment, Sihanouk and conservative intellectuals (monarchists) had obtained an artificial independence from French, or rather French kindly offered it to Sihanouk for its very proper purpose and trickery. Unfortunately, Sihanouk simply used these non-communist elites who were in the old days, his friends and allies. This result in countless physical elimination: a large number of teachers, journalists and artists, considered as undesirable and were brutally murdered. Through this criminal process, Sihanouk finally managed to push the country into the straitjacket of Chinese and Vietnamese communism eager to replace the French and Americans in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge that took power in 1975 has plunged the country into chaos, in other words, were stuck in the Sino-Vietnamese conflict.

In 1979, the Vietnamese communists had overthrown the Khmer Rouge regime that disobeyed to its wills to replace by another one. The influence of Western ideology (democracy, human rights) has no place in Cambodia since 1975. Intellectuals formed by the French were almost all executed, even those who had acquired Marxism in France. All Cambodians, without exception, have been dispossessed of their property. When PPRK took power in Cambodia at 1979, it has not returned these properties to the Cambodian people but has plundered moreover the rest of Cambodian national, cultural and natural richness and resources. In addition, "The liberation» of who had defeated pro- Chinese Khmer Rouge boasted became a pure implementation of the Vietnamese Communist troops: imposing Cambodians to survive under the law that is not theirs. This time the pro - Vietnamese Khmer Rouge do not kill intellectuals as did Pol Pot but humbled and offered two doors, or become the slave of the communism or return to their cultural homeland. Those who chose to be tools of the colonizers were locked in an obscurantist policy cleverly dissimulated with universities without adequate programs and the unjust distribution of merit. This deceiving irresponsible practice seriously affected the pluralism and the organization of scientific

knowledge. Those who had chosen exile, remain under pressure of those who, for ideological or economic reasons, continue to work for the Chinese and Vietnamese communists even they are outside the country. But the manifestation of September 7, 15, 16 and 17 marks the mass return of the survival non-Communist intellectuals of the sixties with the new generation that yearns and struggle for freedom and social progress. At 40, 50 and 60, Cambodia already has its moments of modernity and presented as a country full of promise even a faction of intellectuals was tempted by Maoism and Marxism -Leninism that they later regret it. When Hun Sen persisted to form an assembly and illegal government at September 23 and 24, these late obliged to recognize the good sense of the Khmer people and make their mea culpa by condemning those they defended yesterday. Now, the Khmer elites, hand in hand, have acknowledged that even their parents or grandparents had happily adopted Western democracy bill that governed the country before the Communist invasion.

V) A Cambodia with Hun Sen / PPC and Cambodia perceived by the new generation

The vision of the so-called Democrat politicians and that of the new generation is not quite the same as some tempted to believe. It is possible that, despite of his pre- election promises ,Sam Rainsy remains very hesitant about the aspiration of youth, who claimed for the freedom of thought, freedom of expression which is irreconcilable to the old traditions with its character restrictive and unfavorable to intellectual development. Freedom of thought actually is the only guarantee for Khmer people to get out of the state of economic underdeveloped, as happens in the great democracies. For Sam Rainy, the respect of the monarchy with its excesses and ritualistic worship is required. Through this perspective, the youth, who is ready to build their future as in modern liberal democracy, could be reduced to a mere instrument whose role would be to extend and repeat the errors and archaic of the elders. Fur-

thermore, it is hard to imagine, indeed, how Sam Rainsy would emerge from the path set by Beijing with his pro-Chinese allied who are the King and the Queen Mother . We come to ask, how democratic institutions would operate in the manner of Sam Rainsy which, if maintained a close relationship with China, would risk falling into an aristocracy where democratic change has no place as it should. In this context, it is hard to perceive how Sam Rainsy will transfer the power to a new generation who attracted by science and modern philosophy. Democracy of Kem Sokha, probably more accurate than Sam Rainsy to the alternation of power mechanism, however, may not realize that times have changed since the time of the Democrats of 40, since then, the mentality has evolved through ultra- modern technological means that constitutes one of the vectors of the great manifestation of September 7, 15 , 16 and 17. In all cases, the young demonstrators of September 7, 15, 16 and 17 look beyond the two views mentioned above: to have real opportunity to acquire skills like other young people in the non-communist world, have a job they deserve as well desire to put an end forever to the culture of nepotism and arrogance of the well-born, in which corruption has its roots in order to build a free and sovereign Cambodia. For them to get to that supreme ultimo goal, they must first get rid of the colonial yoke of Vietnamese and Chinese to which regime Hun Sen and PPC are the incarnation.

VI) Cambodians and communism

After the experiences of the Khmer Rouge regime and that of another faction of pro - Vietnamese Khmer Rouge back in the saddle by Hanoi in 1979, it is clear that communism is, for the non- feudal Cambodians to in Hanoi and Beijing, a miserable regime. The war between the two communist countries on the Khmer soil in 1979 - 1989 was another massacre in which a large number of Khmer civilians have perished. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the Berlin Wall has put an end to the criminal and unwarranted ambitions of Hanoi. The UN then

intervened to resolve the Cambodian conflict. Whatever the new deal, the two communist rivals are always at loggerheads. Still, the UN intervention in 1992 and the Paris Agreements of 1991 were unable to free the Cambodian people from the clutches of communist Vietnamese and Chinese who sometimes clash sometimes show solidarity against the common enemy. The 1997 coup of Hun Sen, in any case, has dismissed Cambodia to the regime established by VN at January 7 1979 followed the Vietnamese invasion. The Khmer people continue to suffer atrociously of all kind of injustice and humiliations and waiting for a favorable opportunity to free from Hun Sen, the henchman of Vietnamese and Chinese. In the near future, those who voted for Hun Sen will soon join the patriots fighting for independence while Hun Sen will show up that he and his family who always served and defended interest of the colonizers, will moreover defend the interests of Hanoi and Beijing. Young people, even graduates, will always have no job and will be treated as the son of the slaves, while their parents will be mistreated as unwanted in their own country. It was at this moment that the regime of PPC will no longer have its reason to be. It will collapse like a sand castle. If, in the meantime, the international community leaves Cambodians settle their internal problems first, it will not delay timely to intervention because, China threatens not only Cambodia but also the entire planet as Nazism as soon as it is affordable, and secondly, Viet Nam which China is also eyeing the land will soon seek support as in the past . But for now, these two communist countries face together the democratic community to defend their turf: Vietnam plays the role of Corporal and China of captain.

VII/The meaning of the protestation

It should be seen in this giant protestation a real expression and how ardent aspiration of Khmer people as those who voted for Hun Sen did not carry in their heart. In time, even the most radical supporters of Hun Sen and a large number of

members of the PPC, will join the protestation as soon as its direction will be in the hands of the authentic partisans for the change. Those who still defend Hun Sen right now are only a bunch of profiteers, because, in fact, they just try to defend their own interests. Arguably, to some extent, that " Hun Sen government, but it is only the members of his family and his click who benefit the most." Unlike Hanoi and Beijing, these late, will no longer support the one would make them lose their personal interests. Marx raised the issue of the internal contradictions of capitalism, but those of the regime established by Marxism- Leninism disciples based on another slot: stealing the property of the people and kill the people, the owners of the land and properties, without whom there would be nothing except the foreigners. Some even saw in Hun Sen a non-Cambodia who knows how to govern the slaves. However, a genuine democratic government governs free men. Hun Sen will not hesitate, for the sake of his own case, to kill all Cambodians who dare to stand up against him. The Khmer army will refuse to kill their own kind except perhaps fishermen in troubled waters and foreign troops who supplanted.

Does the illegal power in Cambodia now can ignore the will of the Khmer people? The answer is no because without primary material we can produce nothing as without the Cambodian people, Khmer nation would no longer exists. Vietnamese and Chinese who will be brought to replace Cambodians will make this territory a district of Vietnam and China.

But before arriving there, the question is, whether Hun Sen Cambodia can rule without replying to the pressing needs of demonstrators – which to remind - no longer want him? Though, even with the collaboration of the Opposition Party Sangkruos Cheat, Cambodians who protested at September 7, 15, 16 and 17, do not approve this charade for the simple reason that if Hun Sen will not step down from power, the opponents would in one way or another persecuted or eliminated until the last one. More lucid than the opposition party, the protesters- even most have more or less than 30 years – aware

about Hun Sen and his click better than anyone. More than ever, their only chance is to organize to “go beyond the politics and politicking quarrel between the parties involved”. It is in this “Perspective” that the “Transitional Democratic Council’ was found to which strategy is to fight directly against the authority of the Vietnamese and Chinese by demanding the implementation of the Paris Agreements of 1991. In all cases, the international community is aware of: the democratic countries of the world - except those with specific relation and pressing ties with the regime - do not recognize the election results and took in consideration the demands of the protesters. Once the regime will be transformed into a second polpotien regime even China does not want it, and for the simple reason that, it would not want to be, for the second time, on the bench of the International Court, for the Khmer Rouge - it pulled the strings – has massacre of half of Khmer people and intellectuals - have already given China a hard time.

VIII/Perspective

On September 23, the so-called first session of the National Assembly of the fifth legislature took place without the presence of representatives of the opposition party Sangkruos Cheat . Of course, this Assembly is undeniably “Illegal” in regard of Cambodian laws and Paris Peace Agreement 1991, because it flagrantly violated Cambodian constitutional principles. Even the King was ordered by Beijing and Hanoi to chair this first legislative session. With no attend of the election of presidents, vice-presidents and the various committees, Hun Sen has auto-proclaimed as the Chief of Executive of the fifth legislation based initially on an unsigned letter from the king. It goes without saying that, this is an ultimatum to the person of the king to force him one again to commit an illegal act to which the Khmer monarchy will greatly affect. The question is: if Hun Sen, the dictator, hates so much the democracy what holds him to simply proclaim as the leader of a single party? Why did he need to hide behind democratic appearance? The

answer is simple: he simply wants to cheat “Khmer people who profoundly democratic people”. The American ambassador who was present at the meeting said that his presence does not imply the recognition of the election results by the Government of the United States. Washington, like the rest of the European Union have indicated, moreover, they require the clarification on the irregularities denounced by the opposition party and, otherwise, a compromise between the two parties.

From the foregoing, it is reasonable to think that, beside Beijing, Hanoi and Pyongyang, Havana and Moscow, as well as the countries concerned, the government that just self-appointed illegally “can not be recognized by any democratic government”, and this self-proclaimed government of Hun Sen inevitably is following the path chosen by the Pol Pot in 1975 to 1979. Democratic countries around the world will take the necessary measures including the trade and economic boycott and suspension of all aid granted under the Paris Agreements of 1991. China can not afford to assist the regime indefinitely and will be obliged to treat it as a Chinese township where people live in poverty modest next to tycoons, entrepreneurs and executives billionaires Communist Party. Vietnam, in turn, benefit from best to strip the country of all its national and natural resources to sell on the international market.

Other perspectives are geopolitical. It is possible, indeed, that the rapports of regional forces change in the coming days. China is exhilarating in its economic power due to a capitalist system without any regard to human rights, will extend its hegemony in the region and even the world. This view is not unfounded, because forcing of its economic development - which is intended to cover the current needs of the world and thereby increases the number of unemployed in other developed nations - necessarily implies colonies that is to say barbaric looting of natural resources of "friend countries" It's hard for China to do otherwise, that is to say, without this method already used by Western colonial powers. So far, the countries affected by the domination of the “Middle Empire” will react aggres-

sively by organizing the struggle with the rest of the world. Those who support China today will be forced to consider the threats weighed on their respective nations as in the case of Nazism in Europe in 1939-1945. The Second World economic power will be so, not only condemned by the world, but also by the new generation of Chinese who are now brutally persecuted by the authorities.

The Democracy, the desire for individual freedom, for human rights, is an extremely powerful weapon for the peoples of Asia supervised by China. The collapse of Soviet Union and the Berlin Wall, is an eloquent illustration. Indeed, the West “decadent” , economically weaken, but still remained strong in the military and technological, just wait for the moment to show that, empires that built on lies, the endless sacrifices and the violation of human basic rights, cannot last. This sad experience already known and reported in every course of history, the West knows better than anyone.

IX/A government without a people and a government with the people

As mentioned above, those who today support Hun Sen will join the opponents of the regime in the days and months to come. A true government for the people and by the people is organized progressively and will be show up while time comes. Phnom Penh that cuts off from the rest of the world, and other side, closes its borders, embargo of democratic countries. This perspective is hardly set, the self-proclaimed government headquarters in Phnom Penh, in a comfortable position unless the opposition party falls into the trap and come to rescues it. The interpretation of the Constitution as a dialectic for the less absurd to try to escape from the constitutional principles can not be accepted either by protesters nor by the international community. Hun Sen did not know that the government designated by National Assembly of a monopartite, will undeniably set off the questioning and even redynamisation of the imple-

mentation of the Peace Accords in Paris. Hanoi and Beijing, which pushed Hun Sen in that track, however, were aware that this is a boomerang mechanism, but full of their pride, and constantly contemptuous of international law as well as the sovereignty of the powerless nations, did not care about that. And when the Foreign Minister of Hun Sen government had to resort to the principle of non-interference, he had completely forgotten about China and Vietnam's case, the first ones to remind. Secondly Cambodia is still a full member of the UN and ASEAN. If the protesters are not organized immediately, reprisals against people who voted for the opposition party will be ruthless: reprisals, persecutions, murders, assassinations, acts of depredation, baseless accusations, trials, ...

The government, which has been designated by an assembly to which all members of the opposition are not presented, is illegal. Not only Cambodia has no government, but when the 60 days are exceeded and Cambodia becomes a country without a government to the rest of the world until the organization of new legislation in a new situation. However, a country without government abandoned the clutches of predators and can lead to a form of anarchy. It is to avoid this state of things that the "Transitional Democratic Council" is established. "Transitional Democratic Council" unites personalities, political parties, political and non-movements that concerned by the preservation and the respect of democratic principles, human rights and citizens. Council will operate on the returning of legitimacy of Cambodia by international community. A political program will be set up in the coming days.

Phnom Penh October 20 2013

Transitional Democratic Council

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ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអន្តរកាលប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ

បោះពុម្ពផ្សាយនៅខែតុលាឆ្នាំ២០១៣

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